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The Tax Foundation's review follows:

**TAX FOUNDATION TABULATION SHOWING FINAL ACTION IN APPROPRIATION OF EXPENSES OR NEW SPENDING (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960**

"The tabulation of the Tax Foundation, Inc., includes all new spending (obligational) authority, under which obligations may be incurred without further action by Congress, for the fiscal year 1960. It embraces current and permanent appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury and so-called back-door spending authorizations, which include contract authority, under which contracts may be entered into but requiring later appropriations, and authority to expend from debt receipts, or in other words to draw upon the Treasury without going through the appropriation process. The amounts in the tabulation are those applicable to fiscal 1960, and do not include either supplemental fiscal 1959 authorizations at the recent session or those for fiscal 1961, or other future years.

"Many of the tables which are published are not comparable to official data of the Budget Bureau in that they relate only to appropriations and fall both to include other forms of new spending authority and to exclude appropriated postal receipts and appropriations for liquidation of prior contract authority, neither of which provides new authority for spending from the Treasury.

"The Tax Foundation tabulation does not include authorizations to appropriate, which may involve large spending programs but which place discretion in the Appropriations Committees with respect to actual appropriations.

"Total new spending authority for fiscal 1960, according to the Tax Foundation data, is about \$77.4 billion. This is \$806 million less than the total of amended budget requests but \$607 million more than first estimated in January. An increase of \$1.4 billion in the total of amended budget requests over the original January total is accounted for to the extent of about \$1.4 billion by deferment to fiscal 1960 of proposals intended for action in the closing months of fiscal 1959. This shift, however, was offset by about \$700 million of items in the original fiscal 1960 budget which were not actually submitted to Congress. New proposals and increases accounted for about \$700 million in the total of amended budget requests.

"Supplemental 1959 authorizations enacted at the recent session totaled \$7.4 billion, which with fiscal 1959 new spending authority made a total of \$84.8 billion for the session. This was \$1.1 billion less than the combined estimate in the January budget document, but \$2.4 billion more than the session total of last year.

"The \$77.4 billion total of new spending authority for fiscal 1960 is a substantial reduction from the total of \$81.1 billion for fiscal 1959 but far greater than in any other year since the Korean war. Supplemental items in the next session will mean an increase in the fiscal 1960 total.

"The \$77.4 billion for fiscal 1960 includes three general classes of new spending authority: (1) amounts arising from actions in appropriation bills, and which thus have been subject to annual review of spending programs by the Appropriations Committees; (2) 'back door' financing, including contract authority, and authority to expend from either public or corporate debt receipts, the latter applying to authority for the Tennessee Valley Authority to use funds derived from the sale of revenue bonds; and (3) permanent authorizations of a definite or indefinite character, including appropriations, contract authority, and authority to expend from debt receipts.

bills, including loan authorizations in the Department of Agriculture bill but excluding appropriated postal receipts. The total of the tabulation of contract authority, totals about \$57.2 billion. This is about \$881 million less than proposed in amended budget estimates.

"Back door financing accounts for about \$1.4 billion, which is \$75 million above budget requests. The excess over the budget would have been much greater except for the

veto of other legislation, including extension of the atomic energy program. The comparison in the tabulation relates only to amounts applicable to fiscal 1960.

"Permanent authorizations total about \$8.2 billion. The figures in this classification are taken from the January budget. The amounts in indefinite authorizations, such as for interest on the public debt, are subject to revision.

**"Fiscal 1960 new spending (obligational) authority**

(In millions)

| Bill, program, or grouping by type of new obligational authority                     | Amended budget estimates | Passed by House | Passed by Senate | Final Congress action | Final action versus estimates |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Appropriation bills:</b>  |                          |                 |                  |                       |                               |
| Department of Defense.....   | \$39,248                 | \$39,248        | \$39,248         | \$39,228              | -\$20                         |
| Independent offices.....   | 6,564                    | 6,426           | 6,426            | 6,502                 | -\$72                         |
| Department of Agriculture (including REA and Farmers Home Administration loans)..... | 4,469                    | 4,380           | 4,387            | 4,392                 | -\$7                          |
| Mutual security and supplementals.....   | 4,334                    | 3,192           | 3,622            | 3,627                 | -698                          |
| Total postal appropriations.....   | (2,894)                  | (2,847)         | (2,872)          | (2,856)               | (-40)                         |
| Deduct postal receipts.....  | (2,737)                  | (2,377)         | (2,377)          | (2,377)               | (-350)                        |
| Appropriations for postal deficit.....   | 172                      | 470             | 400              | 482                   | +310                          |
| Treasury-Tax Court (in Treasury-Post Office bill).....                               | 780                      | 781             | 786              | 784                   | -5                            |
| Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare.....  | 1,752                    | 1,915           | 4,134            | 4,015                 | +360                          |
| Atomic Energy Commission.....  | 2,687                    | 2,630           | 2,680            | 2,652                 | -36                           |
| Military construction.....   | 1,553                    | 1,285           | 1,426            | 1,364                 | -109                          |
| Public works (passed over veto).....   | 1,153                    | 1,152           | 1,182            | 1,184                 | (9)                           |
| Department of Commerce, etc.....   | 683                      | 675             | 718              | 713                   | -19                           |
| State, Justice, Judiciary, USA.....  | 491                      | 482             | 651              | 649                   | -34                           |
| Interior Department, etc.....  | 134                      | 472             | 487              | 482                   | -9                            |
| Legislative.....   | 70                       | 200             | 139              | 139                   | -5                            |
| District of Columbia, Federal funds.....   | 14                       | 64              | 64               | 62                    | -8                            |
| General government.....  | 1,318                    | 610             | 1,076            | 977                   | (9)                           |
| Supplemental.....  | 153                      | 153             | 153              | 153                   | -241                          |
| Reappropriations.....  | 268                      | 267             | 268              | 266                   | -18                           |
| Deduct appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....                           |                          |                 |                  |                       |                               |
| <b>Net total in appropriation bills.....</b>   | <b>\$65,032</b>          | <b>\$65,639</b> | <b>\$7,977</b>   | <b>\$7,151</b>        | <b>-\$881</b>                 |
| <b>Backdoor financing:</b>   |                          |                 |                  |                       |                               |
| <b>Contract authority:</b>   |                          |                 |                  |                       |                               |
| Urban renewal in final housing bill.....   | 280                      | 280             | 280              | 280                   |                               |
| Airport grants.....  | 64                       | 64              | 100              | 163                   | +2                            |
| National parkway.....  |                          |                 | 2                | 2                     | +2                            |
| Authority to expend from debt receipts:  |                          |                 |                  |                       |                               |
| College housing loans.....   | 200                      | 200             | 200              | 200                   | +30                           |
| FYMA cooperative housing mortgages.....  | 780                      | 780             | 750              | 750                   | +25                           |
| TVA revenue bonds.....   | (30)                     |                 | 200              |                       |                               |
| Aid to depressed areas.....  |                          |                 |                  |                       |                               |
| <b>Total backdoor financing.....</b>   | <b>1,365</b>             | <b>1,424</b>    | <b>1,777</b>     | <b>1,440</b>          | <b>+75</b>                    |
| <b>Permanent authorizations:</b>   |                          |                 |                  |                       |                               |
| Appropriations.....  | 8,593                    | 8,593           | 8,593            | 8,593                 |                               |
| Contract authority.....  | 80                       | 80              | 80               | 80                    |                               |
| Authority to expend debt receipts.....   | 150                      | 150             | 150              | 150                   |                               |
| <b>Total permanent authorizations.....</b>   | <b>8,823</b>             | <b>8,823</b>    | <b>8,823</b>     | <b>8,823</b>          |                               |
| <b>Total new obligational authority.....</b>   | <b>\$78,250</b>          | <b>\$75,900</b> | <b>\$78,577</b>  | <b>\$77,414</b>       | <b>-\$836</b>                 |

- 1 Includes \$1,226,000,000 for mutual security, \$704,000,000 less than 1960 budget; advance approval of \$26,000,000 of 1961 authorizations denied.  
 2 Reflects failure to increase postal rates.  
 3 Reduction of \$97,166.  
 4 Reduction of \$145,000.  
 5 Contains additional \$7,000,000 for postal deficit.  
 6 An additional \$300,000,000 for fiscal 1961.  
 7 An additional \$63,100,000 for fiscal 1961.  
 8 Appropriation authorization.  
 9 \$1,413,000,000 above January estimate.  
 10 \$607,000,000 above January estimate.

**Liberation of the Captive Peoples of Eastern Europe**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS**

OF ILLINOIS

**IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**

**Monday, September 14, 1959**

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record the brief resolution adopted by the Rockford branch of the Lithuanian American

Council urging the President in his talks with Prime Minister Khrushchev to be firm in his support of liberation of the captive peoples of eastern Europe.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SEPTEMBER 6, 1959

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,  
 Senator from Illinois,  
 U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We submit the following resolution adopted by the Lithuanian American Council, Rockford Branch:

"Whereas, the present dictator of Soviet Union Nikita Khrushchev, who keeps under his heel many former independent nations, among them three Baltic States, comes this

1959

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A8283

month, as a guest of President Eisenhower, to this country; and

"Whereas, the fiasco of the recent Conference of Foreign Ministers in Geneva, Switzerland, definitely showed that the Soviet Government has no intention to make any concessions to the West regarding Berlin and Germany and refuses to withdraw its ultimatum; Therefore be it

"Resolved, That this gathering of the Lithuanian American Council considers that the invitation of the Soviet dictator to this country will not lead to the elimination of essential differences between East and West, but it may harm the cause of freedom by creating an impression in the world opinion that the Government of the United States has forsaken the victims of Soviet imperialism; further be it

"Resolved, That this gathering requests the President of the United States to be firm in his talks with the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, and to remind him that no just and lasting peace can be established in the world unless the Soviet Union restores sovereign rights and self-government to Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and withdraws its armed forces from the so-called satellite countries

LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL,  
JOSEPH BACKVICH, Chairman.  
P. A. DELTUVA, Secretary.

### Permanent World Trade Exposition in Brussels, Belgium

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. OLIN D. JOHNSTON**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 14, 1959

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, a statement by me on the World Trade Exposition in Brussels, Belgium.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSTON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The success of the free world and our free enterprise system is and will continue to depend in the largest measure upon a prosperous world trade. International commerce depends upon freedom and good will. The validity of agreements freely entered into and the sanctity of private property are the cornerstones on which international trade is built. Our chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and the American Foreign Trade Council recognize the importance of these factors. They are continually stressed at their meetings as the basis for the success of world business.

I have learned with much pleasure that a friend of mine, Mr. Leon F. Bergere, realizing the importance of world trade, has taken the initiative in establishing a Permanent World Trade Exposition in Brussels, Belgium. The World Trade Center and a Universal Trade Center in Brussels will foster good will and international commerce. Here there will be on exhibit the many products of the varied industries of the world. Manufactured articles and raw materials will be on permanent display. With the increasingly large surplus of products of our agriculture, manufacturing plants, as well as other finished products and raw materials, a world trade center can become a most useful adjunct to increased world trade. Sellers and buyers

may and will then meet at a common, centrally located market.

Facilities for international banking, transportation of all kinds, technical services, advice and information established at the World Trade Center, are bound to be of invaluable assistance not only to those engaged in international trade but also to tourists, visitors, and the government representatives of the nations participating in the exchange.

It is of particular interest to me that it is planned to establish at the exposition an exchange bureau where there will be assembled the methods and means of handling international and domestic mail and parcel post. We will be enabled at a central location to learn of the improvements in facilities, and the methods and means of personal and commercial communications. A central office where ideas and improvements from time to time may be exchanged between the participating nations will serve as a continuing medium of improvements. Our mail service, domestic and foreign, and trade relations generally are bound to be improved as a result of the establishment of the world trade center.

I congratulate Mr. Bergere upon his industry and foresight. I trust success will attend this worthwhile project.

### "Today in Congress"

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 14, 1959

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, during this session of the 86th Congress whenever I wanted the complete story on what happened here on Capitol Hill during the day, I did what so many of my colleagues tell me they did: I turned on my radio that night and listened to the distinguished radio commentator, Joseph McCaffrey, and his nightly report on "Today in Congress."

Not only were Mr. McCaffrey's reports on the workings of Congress informative, they were lively and interesting as well. He drew on his vast knowledge of the workings of Congress gained from his 12 years' experience covering Capitol Hill to bring us an oral congressional record from which we could get a comprehensive picture of all the important happenings of the day on the floor, in committees, and elsewhere here on Capitol Hill. To me, one of the most outstanding features about Mr. McCaffrey's report was the way he spiced the headline-making events with coverage of the many vital and constructive efforts here on the Hill which are overlooked by other news programs because they are not of the sensational and headline-catching variety. He also gave time to the personalities, the human interests, and the humor of congressional affairs which made his program so well-rounded.

"Today in Congress," Mr. Speaker, was sponsored as a public service for the second straight year. I know I do not speak just for myself when I express my deep appreciation to this fine organization and to its member airlines for making it possible for Congress to have its own radio

program, devoted exclusively to our activities and our work. It was a real aid to me in my effort to keep abreast of the fast-moving events breaking here on the Hill, as I know it was to the other Members of Congress as well as Government officials and others who are in positions which require them to keep in close contact with congressional developments.

### To Luce, After Laos

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 14, 1959

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article by Joseph Alsop which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of September 14, 1959:

TO LUCE, AFTER LAOS

(By Joseph Alsop)

DEAR HENRY LOUCE: Although I rather doubt its being wholly welcome, I feel impelled to write you this letter after returning from a short but fairly intensive on-the-spot look at the trouble in Laos.

The idea of the letter originated in Hong Kong, on my way home, when I belatedly discovered that last-but-one issue of Time. The contrast was so remarkable, between your dismissal of the new Communist aggression in the Far East in a few patronizing paragraphs, and your ikon-portrait of President Eisenhower and close to six pages of paeon about his European trip. Your implied order of priorities is cheerfully accepted by a large section of public opinion; and you are both the symbol and quite largely the creator of this public opinion.

Having been in Sam Neua and Vientiane when the President was in London and Paris. I cannot judge the solid results achieved by his trip. His purposes, certainly, were as high as his purposes always are. But after the closest, most prolonged study of your report on it, I can find no more evidence of solid political achievement than you would expect from any personal appearance tour designed to instill confidence and to spread good will.

In Laos, on the other hand, one saw a wholly new—even terrifyingly new—stage of a vast political process. It is a process that used to interest you in the past.

You surely recall your loud denunciations of President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson for their failure to prevent the loss of China. What is happening now in Laos grows out of that failure and the peace President Eisenhower made in Korea, and the subsequent partition of Indochina. But even though Laos is small and obscure, the success of the Communist aggression there will still be a new stage in this process. It will resemble the stage when a spreading cancer ceases to be operable.

If you have any doubt about this, you only have to look at the map and the record. As a nation, Laos may be small, obscure, disordered, and primitive, but its geography is intensely significant. Like a long potential troublemaker's finger, it pokes south from the border of Communist China, past Communist North Vietnam on the east, into the middle of South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand. All these three nations will be immediately imperiled by a Communist triumph in Laos.